

**DRAFT MEETING SUMMARY (v.1)**

*DRAFT - NOT APPROVED BY BOARD*

**HANFORD ADVISORY BOARD**

*June 5-6, 2003*

*Spokane, WA*

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<i>This is only a summary of issues and actions in this meeting. It may not represent the fullness of ideas discussed or opinions given, and should not be used as a substitute for actual public involvement or public comment on any particular topic unless specifically identified as such.</i>
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**Executive Summary**

**Board Actions**

The Hanford Advisory Board (HAB or Board) adopted one piece of advice and one letter at the June 2003 meeting.

**Revised Draft Hanford Solid Waste Environmental Impact Statement**

The Board adopted one piece of advice on the revised draft Hanford Solid Waste Environmental Impact Statement (HSW-EIS). The advice details the ways in which the revised HSW-EIS is still an insufficient analysis.

**Waste Treatment Plant (WTP)**

Ron Naventi, Bechtel National Inc. (BNI), gave a brief update on the Waste Treatment Plant (WTP) and introduced Jim Henschel, who will be the new project manager. Ron described the safety systems and progress on construction.

**HPMP Strategic Initiative #3 Tutorial**

The Board received a tutorial on Strategic Initiative #3 of the Hanford Performance Management Plan (HPMP). This included brief presentations of each part of this Initiative and how each part affects the work

at Hanford. The Board prepared a letter complimenting DOE and its contractors on Spent Nuclear Fuels and Plutonium Stabilization projects progress.

### **Integrated Safety Management System Panel**

Contractor and worker representatives participated in a panel designed to educate Board members on the history of the Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS) and the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) and how the programs complement each other.

### **Hanford Advisory Board Leadership Retreat**

Todd Martin reviewed the discussion from the Board's Leadership Retreat on May 28 and 29 in Boardman, Oregon. The TPA agencies participated in a portion of the retreat this year, and provided some suggestions that prompted the Board leadership to propose an educational session with the site managers to discuss how the Board was formed, the legal requirements, and the lengthy negotiations that went into developing the Board and its processes.

A letter from DOE-RL and DOE-ORP asked the Board to take efficiency measures. Attendees at the leadership retreat developed a list of planned efficiencies. Committees will be restructured into two technical committees (Tank Waste and River and Plateau) and three cross-site committees (Budgets and Contracts, Public Involvement and Communication, and Health, Safety, and Environmental Protection). Cross-site committees would join with the specific technical committees to discuss issues. Cross-site committees still reserve the right to meet on their own when site-wide needs arise. Further, in order to reduce the number of committee conference calls and to increase attendance on those calls, the new assumption will be that although there is a placeholder, there will be no call unless notification is received that there is a call. Committee chairs will determine if there needs to be a call. If a call is needed, an e-mail will be sent out which will also identify the need for agency participation.

To reduce administrative costs, the Board will recommend reducing the cost of the local EnviroIssues office by exploring housing it in the Federal building. Eliminating notetaking at committee meetings was suggested and discussed, but will not be recommended.

### **DOE-ORP**

New milestones are being commissioned for the WTP and tank closure demonstrations. The first demonstration closure tank is approaching final closure. The first draft of the tank closure EIS is due in September. DOE-ORP is working on supplemental technology options.

### **DOE-RL**

DOE-RL is seeking participation in developing the risk-based end states memo. The final HSW-EIS will be released sometime over the summer, possibly before September. DOE-RL has committed to shipping out two TRU containers for each brought to the site. A ramp up has taken place from receiving one container a month to receiving two. Conversely, exports have dramatically increased.

### **Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology)**

There will be a TPA change package for milestone 24, the installation of groundwater monitoring wells. This change package is consistent with the new integrated groundwater strategy. This package should be released June 30, 2003 and the comment period will be open through August 13, 2003.

**HANFORD ADVISORY BOARD**  
**Draft Meeting Summary**  
**June 5-6, 2003**  
**Richland, Washington**

Todd Martin, Citizens for a Clean Eastern Washington (Regional Citizen, Environmental & Public Interest Organizations), Chair, called the meeting of the Hanford Advisory Board (HAB or Board) to order. The meeting was open to the public and offered three public comment periods, two on Thursday and one on Friday.

Board members in attendance are listed at the end of this summary, as are members of the public. Four Board seats were not represented: The City of Pasco (Local Government), the City of West Richland (Local Government), Central Washington Building Trades (Hanford Work Force), and Columbia Riverkeeper (Regional Environmental Citizens).

**Welcome and Introductions**

Todd Martin opened the meeting. He introduced Martin Yanez. Martin is a new Public-At-Large member. His family came to Washington from Texas as migrant workers and has been in the state permanently since 1953. Martin is a former schoolteacher, council member, and administrator. Currently he is organizing a northwest environmental education and environmental justice organization.

Todd announced that Keith Smith now holds a Public-at-Large seat on the Board.

**Announcements**

Dave Watrous, Tri-Cities Industrial Development Council (Local Business Interests), invited the Board to an evening at the Columbia River Exhibition of History, Science and Technology (CREHST) to include a tour of the museum and several presentations related to Hanford. Food and drinks will be provided.

Shelley Cimon, Oregon Hanford Cleanup Board (State of Oregon), announced that the 618-10 and -11 workshop would be held the week of June 9, 2003. Any Board members interested in attending may receive more information from Marla Marvin or Yvonne Sherman.

Todd announced former Department of Energy (DOE) employee John Yerxa is ill with cancer. John was an important contributor to the development of the Board. Anyone interested may write a note to John. Yvonne Sherman will ensure he receives these in the next few days.

The technical report from the peer review and the risk assessment analysis plan for the 100 B/C Area are now available. Anyone interested in obtaining a personal copy should contact Nancy Myers.

**April Meeting Summary**

The April meeting summary was adopted as submitted.

**Draft Advice on the Revised Draft Hanford Solid Waste Environmental Impact Statement**

Issue Manager, Dirk Dunning, Oregon Department of Energy (State of Oregon), thanked everyone who participated in the Committee of the Whole devoted to developing advice on the Revised Draft Hanford Solid Waste Environmental Impact Statement (HSW-EIS). He briefly reviewed the process that was used to develop the draft advice and asked for thoughts on improvements. There had been two meetings of the Committee of the Whole. The first meeting was used for brainstorming and making decisions about which members would be responsible for specific sections of the HSW-EIS. From this, the draft ideas were developed. The second meeting was used to review the ideas and attempt to reach consensus on issues.

The first draft of the advice was eighteen pages long. Dirk provided a history of why various comments were included and noted that after a great deal of comment by participants from the Committee of the Whole, the advice was whittled down to two pages. However, much of what the Committee of the Whole had wanted to be included was missing. HAB advice #133 was used as the basis for the structure of the comments in this advice. However, the responses from DOE to advice #133 provided more information for the advice during development, so it may be better to reference advice #133 instead of including the relevant pieces in the text of the current advice.

Mike Collins, DOE-RL, reviewed what has changed in the HSW-EIS, why the changes were made, and how the Board's comments were addressed.

The changes to the revised draft HSW-EIS include:

- Alternatives for the disposal of immobilized low-activity waste (ILAW).
- Alternatives for the disposal of low level waste (LLW) in lined trenches.
- Alternatives for disposal of waste in mega trenches.
- Cumulative impact information from the Systems Assessment Capability.
- Impacts of transporting LLW, mixed low level waste (MLLW), and transuranic (TRU) waste to and from Hanford through Washington and Oregon.
- Discussion of modeling, waste volume, waste inventory and other assumptions and uncertainties.
- Information that puts the HSW-EIS scope into the bigger picture of Hanford and DOE cleanup efforts nationwide.
- Impacts of Hanford-only waste versus waste from offsite.

The changes were made to:

- Address comments received on the first draft.
- Add new information that had become available since the first draft.
- Address ideas from the Challenges, Constraints to Cleanup team (C3T) such as disposal of ILAW, LLW, and MLLW in a single facility.
- Allow the public an opportunity to review and comment on the new information.

The following were some of the comments by the Board in response to the first draft of the EIS and DOE's responses to those in the revised draft of the HSW-EIS:

- Withdraw and reissue the draft HSW-EIS.
  - The HSW-EIS was revised to address comments and reissued.
- Address the impacts of past and continued waste disposal at Hanford.
  - The cumulative impacts of drinking groundwater and river water using the Systems Assessment Capability were added to the HSW-EIS.
- Compare Hanford-only vs. offsite waste.
  - A Hanford-only waste volume has been analyzed for each of the alternatives.
- Discuss long-term management.
  - Additional discussion on long-term management and stewardship is included in the HSW-EIS.
- Analyze a range of treatment and disposal alternatives.
  - Several new alternatives were analyzed in and added to the HSW-EIS.
- Analyze the impacts of TRU waste from offsite generators.
  - The impacts of 1500m<sup>3</sup> of TRU waste from offsite generators have been added to the HSW-EIS.

- Analyze alternatives for the disposal of LLW in lined trenches.
  - o Several new alternatives were analyzed in the HSW-EIS.
- The HSW-EIS is inadequate because it only addresses groundwater impacts for a single well one k/m downstream.
  - o The HSW-EIS has been revised to clarify the “one-kilometer well”.
- Regard advice #132 on input from the Exposure Scenarios Task Force.
  - o The HSW-EIS evaluates the impacts from three exposure scenarios.
- The EIS is inadequate because modeling and waste inventory assumptions are not explained.
  - o The HSW-EIS has been revised to more clearly state modeling and inventory assumptions. Information on uncertainties has also been added.
- Include an analysis of the impacts from malevolent events
  - o The impacts of malevolent events during waste transport have been added to the HSW-EIS.

## **Regulator Perspective**

### Washington State Department of Ecology

Max Power, Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), stated that Ecology had hoped to have its official comments finalized in time for this meeting, but the Office of the Attorney General has requested more time for review. He reiterated that Ecology does not yet have a signed document package. Max introduced Fred Jamison to summarize the points that have been developed to date.

Fred Jamison, Ecology, noted that he was only making Ecology’s preliminary comments. He thanked the committees and the Board for their involvement with the HSW-EIS. In the past Ecology has had the benefit of hearing a broad spectrum of comments and these are very helpful. Ecology is nearing completion of its review of the HSW-EIS and appreciates the work DOE has done to develop a broader range of waste alternatives to address many of the comments and suggestions from the Draft HSW-EIS. However, Ecology has concerns related to several items including:

- The inventory of the waste streams is incomplete.
- The pre-1970 waste is ignored.
- Plans to treat tank waste as TRU waste.
- Cumulative impacts are not studied and therefore, the total impacts are not fully developed.
- The condition of the TRU containers in the burial grounds is ignored.
- The point of analysis for groundwater monitoring will result in exceedence
- The inventory of the impacts of known chemicals are not addressed
- There is a failure to include all the results from the waste streams, resulting in an incomplete analysis.
- Groundwater under the vadose zone will be lost yet mitigation for the vadose zone is not addressed.

### Environmental Protection Agency

Mike Gearheard, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), stated that like Ecology, EPA has not completed its review and report, although the report has been drafted and should be completed in a week. Although DOE has tried to be responsive to comments and has analyzed the alternatives it was asked for while providing significant information on mitigation, it has used conservative assumptions. EPA would like to see estimates using more realistic future assumptions. In part because of these assumptions, it is

difficult to draw distinctions between the impacts of each alternative. In this version of the HSW-EIS, DOE did not investigate the impacts to groundwater at the facility's boundary. In the final EIS, DOE needs to evaluate the impacts to groundwater at the proper point of compliance. This may require DOE to include mitigation measures in the alternatives rather than as part of the performance assessments.

### **Questions and Comments**

Gerry Pollet, Heart of America Northwest (Regional Citizen, Environmental and Public Interest Organizations), commented that the focus of the complaints from the states and organizations is the shipment of waste to Hanford by offsite generators, specifically, Battelle. On Page 7-20 of the HSW-EIS there is a signed certification that Battelle has no interests or conflict of interest in the outcome of the decisions made by this EIS. However, Battelle completed many of the responses to comments in this EIS, including the response to the Board's advice on charging fees to offsite generators. This puts into question the credibility of this EIS. Gerry added that his organization has sent a letter to ask that Battelle be disbarred for making false certification and misrepresentation. His organization has requested that misrepresentation penalties be applied and all fees taken away. Mike Collins, DOE-RL, responded that he is unsure of this situation and that Gerry would have to speak to DOE legal. Battelle completed the bulk of the responses; however, DOE approved those responses.

Todd reminded the Board that Board processes state that those members who have come to consensus on this advice cannot object. There was clear consensus on the points included in the advice rather than the wording. Each member who was present at the Committee of the Whole meeting should be cognizant of his or her responsibilities.

Susan Leckband, Non-Union, Non-Management Employees (Hanford Work Force), noted the dissatisfaction related to the depth and breadth of the advice. She asked where the drive is in the future to examine the impacts of the waste? Is there a requirement that says this must be done? Do the regulators recommend withdrawal of this EIS? If so, how will that affect cleanup? Who has to approve the EIS? Max Power replied that Ecology would not recommend withdrawal. Ecology is still reviewing this EIS. While a site-wide EIS would have been preferable so the impact of all the waste would be known, this EIS is not that. Ecology believes decisions need to be made to provide better waste treatment disposal and storage for the wastes already at Hanford. If this is not provided in the final EIS, Ecology will have to require more analysis. Ecology's comments will note DOE's position that the Waste Management Programmatic EIS answered all questions, but Ecology does not believe it did. This issue has been a source of continuing disagreement. Max added that he personally is unsure if the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process is the best way to answer all these questions. He urged DOE to find a way to work with all the parties to address these questions.

Mike Gearheard stated that the issues the EPA has raised can, should, and will hopefully be addressed in the final EIS. The Clean Air Act, Section 309, gives EPA the authority to review all other agencies' EISes. EPA's job is to pass judgment on the quality of analysis in the EIS, not to make the final decision. The judgment is made in the form of a ranking by category that indicates concerns. While people want to believe the EPA has final authority, the EPA's job is to analyze the impacts and to make sure those impacts are fully explored.

Pam Brown, City of Richland (Local Government Interests), thanked all the Board members who worked on the draft advice. She commended Dirk for his effort and stated this is an excellent starting point. She added that the Hanford Communities' comments on the first draft of the EIS requested information on cumulative impacts in order to understand what is buried at Hanford.

Harold Heacock, Tri-Cities Industrial Development Council (Local business Interests), congratulated all the Board members who worked on the draft advice. The majority of those who reviewed the HSW-EIS wanted to see a site-wide look at all the issues, which this EIS does not do; this EIS is a specific analysis of solid waste. If this EIS is adopted, it will effectively commit DOE-ORP to a course of action for the waste product. Many of the items requested by the Board in its comments on the draft HSW-EIS are addressed in this EIS, including the preferred alternatives, lined trenches, etc.

Betty Tabutt, Washington League of Women Voters (Regional Citizen, Environmental and Public Interest Organizations), stated that while there will be opportunities down the road to generate thorough data, there will not be an opportunity to study cumulative impacts. If enough data have not been generated, then this process should not go forward.

Sky Bradley, Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society (Local Environmental Interests), asked where the groundwater compliance boundary is? Fred Jamison, Ecology, responded that the point of compliance is a regulatory term. It is part of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), which is implemented by the state, and it also is found in the groundwater protection requirements through the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Generally both of these definitions are consistent. Groundwater standards must be met at the boundary of the unit. For example, at a waste management unit such as a landfill, the point of compliance would be at the fence line. There are mechanisms to move the point out further.

Max Power, Ecology, explained that this EIS focuses on a number of alternatives. This EIS will continue to use the areas designated by DOE as active burial grounds, which are the 200 West and 200 East areas. These are currently in interim permit status under RCRA. These have defined boundaries and are being considered as individual disposal units. To create new facilities, new regulatory boundaries would have to be defined. It is a fairly complex facility to build quickly due to the past practice areas designated under CERCLA, which overlap to some extent with the active burial sites. To make decisions about this, DOE has to understand what is projected to happen at those boundaries as well as the possible cumulative impacts. Regulations in the Washington Administrative Code establish the points of compliance and waste management area boundaries. The list of hazardous sites applies mostly to the 200 Area, which is why the regulators are concerned with establishing points of compliance different from the one-kilometer boundary established by DOE.

Dirk Dunning pointed out that the back of the EIS contains detailed data resulting from the models and the results from each run of the model are drastically different. This illustrates that the models are not explaining what the answers are and the use of conservative parameters for a model that uses huge assumptions is not actually conservative. Mike Collins responded that DOE is aware of the consequences if this EIS is found to be unacceptable. The Board should suggest to the regulators that the facilities be permitted while DOE completes a through analysis that analyzes cumulative impacts.

Tim Takaro, University of Washington (University), thought the fundamental problem stems from the Waste Management Programmatic EIS, which includes the issue of Hanford in the national context. Specifically, if and when the Board will know what the national strategy is for all nuclear materials in the DOE complex. Mike Collins was unsure if Department of Energy – Headquarters (DOE-HQ) has any plans to place the HSW-EIS in a larger context. Todd added that since the SSAB Chairs sent a letter asking for this same information, he hoped a response would be received shortly.

Norm Dyer, Oregon Hanford Waste Board (State of Oregon), expressed concern with advising the withdrawal of the EIS. Dirk clarified that the reasons to request withdrawal are site-wide issues and a lack of cumulative impact analysis. While the Board does not want to approach this from a Not-In-My-Backyard (NIMBY) standpoint, there are issues that need to be resolved and studied before additional waste arrives. To reiterate what Pam stated, if the impacts of the waste are known, then there isn't an issue.

Gerry Pollet stated that the HSW-EIS assumes the tank waste will be glassified; however, that is not what DOE-ORP is planning on doing. The impact of this difference is not known. A full analysis is needed to determine what mitigation will be required and what the impacts will be in order to make good decisions. Now is the appropriate time to ensure the overarching fundamental impacts are considered. While a performance assessment may be done in the future, there is not a public comment period as part of this. It became clear at the Committee of the Whole meeting that the maximum impact of the boundary decision and the maximum impact from the groundwater plume is unknown. Since there will never be an opportunity to comment on these issues, this EIS needs to be withdrawn.

Jeff Luke, Non-Union, Non-Management Employees (Hanford Workforce), asked for clarification on why the Board would ask DOE to withdraw the EIS. It is legitimate to ask DOE to withdraw the document if the related concerns are those of cumulative impacts. Questions it must address are what are the cumulative impacts of all the waste that is onsite and that is proposed to be onsite. What will be the cumulative impacts to the community from this waste and the waste that is shipped here? There is currently no clear answer.

Pointing out that one of the items on the sheet of nine topics is the groundwater plume; Leon Swenson (Public At Large) agreed that the Board is struggling with a conflict of expectations. What DOE provided in this last draft of the HSW-EIS is close to what it said it would provide in the transmittal letter. The Board has asked for a look at the big picture and this has still not been delivered. The difficulty is at what point in time will the total impacts of the waste be understood and what is being studied currently? The performance assessments don't fully take everything into account.

Ken Bracken, Benton County (Local Government Interests), commented that he is struggling with to whom the Board is addressing the draft advice. DOE released the scope of the EIS and the Board commented on it and judged it. This EIS is limited in scope. The Board should comment about the scope of the EIS, what DOE said the scope would do and if in the Board's judgment the scope accomplished what it said it would do. He is still unsure if the Board should recommend that DOE withdraw the HSW-EIS. He appreciates the effort of Dirk and the rest of the Board members who reviewed the EIS.

Betty Tabutt wanted to make certain the hard work that went into this draft advice is not lost. She favors sending DOE a very clear message up front that says existing facilities for onsite waste should still be permitted. The advice needs to be clear so it cannot be construed as a request for work to stop.

Bob Parks, City of Kennewick (Local Government Interests), asked what the cumulative storage capacity is. Mike Collins, DOE-RL, responded that is unknown. The analysis was based off of how much waste DOE thinks Hanford will take in. Bob stated that he believes it is okay to have offsite waste brought to Hanford and he is upset that Ecology and DOE are "not playing well together." He asked if other sites have similar EIS processes occurring and if there is a similar backlash. Mike responded that some are and that the backlash has not been to the same degree because those sites will not have waste shipped in. Bill Kinsella, Hanford Watch (Regional, Citizen, Environmental & Public Interest Organizations), noted that he does not want the Board viewed as cranky obstructionists and suggested adding a few sentences to clarify that the Board does not want the work to stop.

Pam Brown noted that Ken's point is important in terms of the scope of the EIS. It is her recollection from the Waste Management Programmatic EIS that the resulting Record of Decision (ROD) from the other sites' EIS stated subject to cumulative studies at Hanford, waste would be shipped here starting in 1997. Gerry Pollet confirmed this fact and added that the ROD explicitly states repeatedly that there must be a site-wide EIS. So the Board can say to proceed with the Hanford decisions based on what is here; however, because the ILAW form is unknown, other waste cannot be brought in.

Jim Trombold, Physicians for Social Responsibility (Local and Regional Public Health), stated the capacity issue seems backward; the idea is that Hanford will take whatever material is shipped and then deal with it. The question is whether the capacity is even available for the waste that is currently at Hanford. This is not clear if it is not certain all the material is regulated and permitted correctly.

Susan Leckband stated this is a masterful piece of advice that captured the discussions beautifully.

Leon Swenson asked if both Advice #133 and its response would be attached to this advice. Doug Huston, Oregon Department of Energy (State of Oregon), stated the response should be sufficient because it clearly lays out what DOE is responding to.

Keith Smith (Public at Large) stated that this is a well-written piece of advice.

Jim Trombold complimented everyone who worked on this draft advice.



Dr. Tony Brooks, Washington State University (University), stated he is uncomfortable with this advice, opposing the 25,000-millirem level as a technical point. Discussing this as not protective of human health could harm the Board's credibility. Doug Huston stated that there is controversy over what the legal limit is. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) dictates the 25,000-millirem level. However, EPA requires a limit of 15 millirem per year regardless of what the effects are. Dennis added that the 25-millirem level is outside the EPA's risk range, which is one in 10,000. Doug stated the effects of different levels could be argued indefinitely; this is a question of legal limits. Tony agreed to this discussion being included as long as the human health effects portion was removed.

Dennis Faulk, EPA (Ex-Officio Representatives), commented this advice both asks for a site-wide EIS and acknowledges that this is not a site-wide EIS. While more site-wide analysis can be done, DOE will probably not provide what the Board is asking for. Penny Mabie, EnviroIssues, clarified that the Board is requesting a site-wide EIS while acknowledging that even with corrections to this EIS, it would still not be a site-wide EIS.

Todd asked Marla Marvin, DOE-RL, if this is a confusing point. Marla stated that the meaning would be unclear if the changes were made: would this EIS be acceptable and would it be a site-wide EIS?

Gerry asserted this advice is not only about the agency's response. It is about the Board having its comments on the HSW-EIS on record. DOE has promised to provide a site-wide EIS and it is vital to say this was to occur before any decisions were made. This advice does not address two of the public's greatest concerns – transportation and offsite environmental restoration wastes – and it is the Board's duty to comment on those.

Betty observed that this advice essentially says this is not a site-wide EIS or an EIS to address offsite waste; this EIS can be used for limited decisions. Gerry replied this is not providing any comment for NEPA purposes and leaves the public questioning why the comment period needed to be extended.

Marla Marvin commented that Keith Klein believed the System Assessment Capability (SAC) accomplished what the Board was asking for.

Bob Parks commented that the advice could be perceived as a work stoppage request. He suggested separating the issues of the HSW-EIS and the site-wide EIS. Marla stated she did not believe a work stoppage would happen. Todd clarified that the principle the Board is attempting to put forth is that until the impacts of the waste currently at Hanford are understood, no additional waste should be brought in. Bob said he could not support inclusion of the statement.

Jim Cochran, Washington State University (University), stated the HSW-EIS should support all Hanford origin waste.

Bob Larson, Benton-Franklin Council of Governments (Local Government Interests), asked why no additional waste should be received before a site-wide EIS is issued. Todd stated the principle the Board has used is that NEPA coverage must exist to legally receive waste from offsite. Marla Marvin added that DOE's position is that the waste management programmatic EIS covers the shipment.

Tim Takaro stated that repetition is imperative. These are important points that are fundamental to the Board's work. Over the last few years, there have been 15 – 20 pieces of advice on this topic. Pam agreed with this point.

Jeff noted the Board is not opposed to the processing and treatment of waste at Hanford, just to the disposal of waste. Todd pointed out that the compounding factor is the NEPA coverage for transporting the waste to Hanford. DOE has not met the criteria to ship waste to Hanford, which was laid out in Advice #15. Jim stated the Board should not encourage more waste shipments if there is not adequate coverage for what is already at Hanford. The material is being shipped to Hanford not only for treatment but for storage as well. If the advice says Hanford should not accept waste for treatment or storage, he cannot support it. Hanford

currently treats and stores waste and has the permitted facilities to do so. Hanford should continue to operate and to accept offsite waste within the parameters of those facilities.

Keith stated he agrees with Bob and Jeff on these caveats. With regard to transportation, it is not adequately expressed what happens if the routes are not planned carefully. For example, detours into small communities with no barriers between the public and the waste shipments. Keith would favor discussing disposal of waste rather than the treatment and storage of waste.

The advice was adopted.

### **Waste Treatment Plant**

Ron Naventi, Bechtel National Inc. (BNI), gave a brief update on the Waste Treatment Plant (WTP). He is turning over management of the project to Jim Henschel and will be moving into a position in the Bechtel corporate office.

The project's most important accomplishment is safety on the site. Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS) verification for phases 1, 2, and construction has been received. Several safety committees have been established: Safety Education Through Observation (SETO); Accident Prevention Council (APC); and the Construction Site Safety Committee. Over 10,000,000 hours have been worked and in this time there has been one lost-time injury and 32 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recordable injuries.

At the national level, full construction authorization was issued in early May. A baseline is now in place to move forward. At the state and local level, discussions are underway to re-negotiate interim TPA milestones. A commitment to increased communications with stakeholders has been made. This will include quarterly project updates, public presentations, and regular meetings with regulators.

Construction progress has been moving forward. The environmental permits are on schedule with help from the regulators. While the non-manual staffing level has peaked at about 2,500, the draft staffing is at about 750 and will begin a ramp up to around 2,000. Procurement from disadvantaged businesses is behind schedule. An attempt is being made to do most of the procurement through Washington and Oregon businesses.

The foundations for all major facilities have been completed and backfilling has begun. The pretreatment facility is well under way. Tanks and temporary facilities are beginning to be fabricated. The first piece of pretreatment facility equipment was placed in the building a month ago. Over the next couple of weeks, the first tanks will be brought up the river to the site. While this work is different, it is still very hazardous. The walls are beginning to be constructed at the LAW building, the project that is furthest along. The walls are being built to nuclear safety requirements. The structural steel will start to be placed in the next two months. Local contractors are constructing the less complex offsite facilities. A training facility is being constructed at the Hazardous Materials Management and Emergency Response (HAMMER) facility.

In order to develop the schedule, the baseline was worked through thoroughly, which included factoring in technical documentation and certification. All the work must meet the highest quality standards. None of the work has been changed due to engineering performance issues. There were some employees who were unable to comply with the level of certification needed to ensure the end product would be validated and accepted. A good solid technical team during design did not translate into a good management team, and changes have been made to remedy this situation. Technical people were placed into technical positions and good managers were brought to the project. One of the issues, which was resolved, was the need for more time in the design, cold commissioning, and construction phases. The operation of the facility needs to be correct from the beginning, since in the hot commission phase it is very difficult to make changes. The last year in hot commissioning is used to prove the capability of the facility. This is the same process used when developing a nuclear power plant.

Ron introduced Jim Henschel, who will be the new project manager. Jim is a 29-year Bechtel veteran and was part of the commercial nuclear group, pipeline group and most recently, worked on the Iraq proposal. Ron feels very comfortable turning the project over to Jim, who in turn commented that Ron has done a good job and has gotten the project off to a great start. He added that he volunteered for this job and he will work with and listen to the HAB.

## **Questions**

Todd thanked Ron for his support of the Board and the project.

Pam Brown stated the progress was amazing. Many people never thought they would actually see a vitrification plant. She thanked Ron for all of his efforts. Challenges were to be expected and he has given a great deal of credibility to this project in how he has handled those challenges.

Tim Takaro asked when the purely construction phase would now start due to the changes in the timeline and the revised schedule. Ron stated that would be in the cold commissioning phase, which will be a year and a half long process. That is the period in which people can be in the facility without being exposed to any radiation. Part of the cold commissioning phase will be in the acquisition strategy. Greg Jones, DOE-ORP, added this is still three to five years out.

Susan Leckband asked if the regulators are satisfied that a shorter hot commissioning phase will not sacrifice worker safety. Suzanne Dahl, Ecology, replied that would be discussed later.

## **Department of Energy - Office of River Protection Baseline**

Suzanne Dahl, Ecology, thanked Ron for his work at the WTP. Ecology is pleased that DOE-ORP has received authorization to proceed through the cold commissioning phase. However, there is concern regarding how the baseline has been approached. Because the construction schedule has been extended by 22 months, the hot commission phase has been shortened. Wisely though, the cold commissioning phase has been lengthened. There is significant concern that this new approach will not result in an operational facility in 2011.

Ecology is not pleased with DOE-ORP changing a milestone and then asking for a TPA change. This is a significant request and Ecology is unlikely to sign the request. Ecology wants enforceable milestones for the whole picture: retrieval, treatment, etc. DOE-ORP has moved up many of the dates and Ecology wants to look holistically at what it will take to treat all of the waste. What can the vitrification plant actually accomplish using realistic throughputs? Any treatment other than vitirification will have to be as good or better. Ecology will not agree to any facility that doesn't meet that benchmark. There is no question that the second high-level waste melter is needed in order to meet the 2018 deadline for processing 10% of the waste. In regards to the third LAW melter, first it was an issue of cost, then it was an issue of the increased throughput, and then the issue was the downstream portion of the building not being able to handle the increased load of the third melter. At the recent Tank Waste Committee meeting, it was stated that the third melter would not be put in because DOE-ORP has committed to the supplemental treatment path. The CH2MHill baseline presents similar types of issues.

Ecology is impressed to see that the whole organization supports removing the waste from the single shell tanks. Using the Baseline Change Requests (BCR) and the Integrated Mission Acceleration Plan (IMAP), the site seems to be working towards the closure of the first 26 tanks. Ecology is focused on the 7 tanks in the TPA because those are the ones DOE-ORP committed to first; however, progress should continue on the other tanks. Ecology's approval of a closure plan for each tank will not be final until retrieval is completed. The accelerated schedule is forcing decisions to be made more quickly meaning in some cases to try to make closure decisions may be made before retrieval is completed. DOE will have to show completed retrieval for each tank in order for Ecology to sign off.

The schedule for supplemental technologies and waste qualifications is very aggressive. Ecology needs to continue to be involved in all these processes to ensure that any supplemental technologies is chosen will perform as well or better than glass.

Al Conklin, Washington State Department of Health (Health) stated that DOH is committed to dealing with the continuing design changes. This is a challenge for the permitting process and DOE-ORP and Bechtel are to be commended for responding to DOH's continuing needs and questions. The biggest challenge is that the changing baseline can result in changes in the emissions. Changes in design and construction necessitate changes in the control technology. As DOH approves permits for phases in the construction, the caveat is added that this cannot preclude any control technologies that may be required in the future. Construction authorization is nearing and is based on a 2+3 not 2+2 melter configuration. It is in the public's interest to keep the project going and DOH will make changes as applications continue to be submitted.

### **Questions**

Norma Jean Germond (Public-At-Large) asked what constitutes closure of a tank – does each tank have to be dealt with separately and individually? Suzanne stated that is correct. As much waste as technically possible must be retrieved, then the risk of the waste that is left in the tank in conjunction with the risk of the rest of the tank farm is analyzed.

Tim Takaro asserted that DOE has committed to a path of assessment of supplemental technologies and not to supplemental technologies. Greg Jones stated this is true; DOE can down select all the way to zero options or up. If supplemental technologies cannot be proven to Ecology the decision may be zero. The nuance is that DOE is planning for success.

Bill Kinsella asked if the same staff would be on site to deal with any issues that arise during hot commissioning. Ron replied that the chemicals and processes are adjusted and fine-tuned during the cold commissioning phase. During hot commissioning the operations procedures and readiness are determined. This is not the time to fix processes but rather the time to ensure the safety standards and validate the production capacity for the plant. The cold commissioning process needs to show the glass is validated. The hot commissioning stage provides a revalidation of this. The staffing curve provides six months of float and the current internal staffing schedule projects through 2010. This does not illustrate the ramp up to the long-term people who will be taking over the plant in about 2006 for cold commissioning.

Jim Trombold asserted that any other treatment than vitrification is alternate because supplemental means "in addition to." Secondly, he is reassured that if there is alternative treatment for material that was to be vitrified, Ecology will insist on a final waste form that is as good as glass. Greg Jones stated the DOE is using the term supplemental because that is what they mean: the vitrification plant will still be used for some material but supplemental technology will be used for other waste. Suzanne added there is a TPA milestone that commits to the vitrification of all 53 million gallons of waste and this milestone will hold.

Doug stated the ORP baseline was discussed at the May 20, 2003 Committee of the Whole and a draft letter was developed requesting more information on baseline details. Greg Jones had suggested that a formal letter would not be needed to obtain this information. DOE-ORP is working on the responses to the draft questions and will commit to giving the Board those answers at the next Tank Waste committee meeting.

Gerry stated he thought the Board had concerns over not issuing a letter because then there would not be documentation for the public. It is important that others know the Board is looking for more information, such as what alternative capacity can be bought with the \$75 million saved by removing the third LAW melter. It is important for this information request to be on record.

Suzanne Dahl, Ecology, urged the Board to send the letter. The Board decided not to send the letter, accepting instead, the verbal commitment from ORP to answer each of the questions by August.

### **Tutorial on HPMP Strategic Initiative 3: Accelerate Stabilization and De-Inventory of Nuclear Materials**

Matt McCormick, DOE-RL, Acting Assistant Manager for the Central Plateau stated that the Hanford Performance Management Plan (HPMP) Initiative 3 focuses on removing the nuclear materials at Hanford

into safe and secure long-term storage as well as to ready those materials for offsite shipment. The timeline for this task has accelerated the completion date to be as soon as possible. Matt introduced Dale McKenney, the Cesium/Strontium Capsules Acting Director for the Waste Management Project.

### **Cesium/Strontium Capsules Project**

Dale McKenney, Fluor, discussed the Cesium/Strontium Capsules Project. The project is in the planning mode and will be defined over the next year. The purpose of this project is to place the capsules into a safer storage configuration. This will reduce the maintenance and facility costs associated with the continued operation of the Waste Encapsulation and Storage Facility and the dependence upon mechanical monitoring mechanisms. Placing the capsules in a new configuration at this time does not preclude any future management options. This project has an expected completion date of September 30, 2006; a two-year acceleration from the HPMP expected completion date of 2008. This date was changed when the activity was rolled into Fluor's contract. A newly negotiated performance incentive is associated with this project. The largest concern is that the schedule for this project will be extremely tight for permitting and procurement. Fluor believes this schedule is workable, and is working with the vendors and regulators. The goal of this project is to use innovative business systems and practices to reduce the schedule and cost risk. Commercial fuel storage systems are being adapted for use in the Capsules Project in an attempt to minimize design time. The safety and risk analysis for the commercial systems can be rolled into the system studies performed by the DOE. A vendor forum was recently held which supported the adaptation of commercial systems within the required schedule. There were twelve interested respondents present at this forum and each was engaged in a one-on-one conversation with DOE. An attempt is being made to use a fixed price contracting strategy.

Northwest Energy recently finished a similar project. Lessons learned from that project may be incorporated in the Capsules Project. To assist with this project, Northwest Energy's project manager has been retained as a consultant. Northwest Energy is also offering the use of like resources to help the project stay on schedule.

The desire is to facilitate direct movement of the material from Hanford to the storage facility. The storage system needs to be able to readily adapt to Yucca Mountain. Vendors are being pushed to design a system that will meet Yucca Mountain's requirements.

Many technical issues face the project. How many capsules will fit in a container? What is the heat management design life? How to dump the container without overheating the capsules? A panel of experts from around the country was brought in to analyze many of these factors. This panel will also help evaluate the vendors' proposals for technical accuracy.

One concern is how to permit and site the facility without having to start from the ground up. The regulators are being consulted to try to adapt existing permits for the new facility by, for example, re-drawing existing boundaries for facilities that are already permitted since source terms will not change. The procurement phase is in progress and a request for proposal has been issued.

Early and continuous dialogue with the regulators is necessary for a successful project. There is an ongoing discussion with the staff of Ecology on permitting strategies for the project. A newly approved TPA change request changed the due date for the inclusion of the capsules in the design of the waste treatment plant. This has a tremendous cost savings potential and should provide some life cycle advantages from a cost perspective.

### **Regulator Perspective**

Rick Bond, Ecology, stated that Ecology is working closely with Fluor and DOE on this project and is pleased with the progress. The ultimate goal is for the capsules to be moved offsite. The new capsule configuration must not only be suitable for storage but also for transport. Ecology fully supports moving the capsules to dry storage and has committed to issuing the permit in the timeframe of one year. Rick emphasized that Ecology fully supports the movement into dry storage, as it is safer and less costly, but the capsules must ultimately be removed to Yucca Mountain.

## **Board questions/discussion**

Ken asked whether any modifications are necessary to get the capsules into dry storage. Dale stated the vendors were given a lot of details and asked to design a system that best fit the existing configuration with the least changes.

Al Boldt, Government Accountability Project (Hanford Work Force), stated that Ecology has approved a TPA change request for DOE, which will address direct disposal at Yucca Mountain by 2028. DOE could take advantage of that milestone and not make any decisions until that time. It is possible that Yucca Mountain will not accept the canisters. There is no reason to procrastinate for 25 years on the question on whether to dispose of the material at Yucca Mountain. If the decision is made in 2028 then the timeline is automatically not met. Rick Bond, Ecology, clarified that the milestone actually requires the decision to be made by 2007 and the final disposition will be completed by 2028.

Bob Larson noted there are issues with the concept of procurement. Dale stated procurement for this project would be a fixed price for the design and build phases. The complete system will be priced out with this bid.

Keith Smith asked how the system for spent fuel would be bid. Has DOE considered its labor agreements for this? Dale stated when the project was first implemented, conversations were held on this topic; however, it has not all been sorted out.

Dan Simpson (Public At Large) asked what the design life being specified to the vendors is from the first storage until the material can no longer be left at the site. Dale responded it would be 20 years for storage and 50 years for the design life of the facility.

## **Plutonium Finishing Plant and Special Nuclear Materials**

Larry Romine, DOE-RL, briefly reviewed the objectives of Initiative 3 for the Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP):

- Accelerate shipments of plutonium from the previous baseline of 2014 to 2005, including the non-irradiated fuel.
- Develop alternative onsite storage option.
- Remove and disposition sufficient legacy holdup to eliminate the protected area.
- Accelerate cleanout and dismantlement from 2016, which was the previous baseline, to 2009.

The stabilization of the plutonium is progressing very well. The main hazards have been dealt with. The metal items were completed a few years ago and the liquid was completed last year. This February, the polystyrene matrix was completed. This was the last of the potential high-risk items. Current work is focused on the residues, which should be completed in the next two weeks, a year ahead of schedule. The de-inventory has been impeded by politics in South Carolina to make a decision about consolidating the material. The hope is shipments can begin this fall. An initial look has been taken at modifying on-site storage. A ramp up will have to take place to meet the September 2005 date. Some of the Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) material that has been stored at Hanford will go to Savannah River. Good progress has been made on dismantling several facilities. Six buildings have been completed and the yard area is much cleaner than it was. The workers can see they are moving forward. The planning effort is also moving forward and Fluor is putting the final details on the plan. Demolition work will begin later this summer that will be the first major deactivation demolition effort. The hope is late this summer or early fall; there will be a lot of activity at that facility.

## **Regulator Perspective**

Rick Bond, Ecology, stated that Ecology is the lead agency on this project and is very pleased with the progress. Ecology has a good relationship with the project team. The project is moving ahead. There is a possibility that the plutonium will be shipped to Savannah River by 2005. There is a meeting later in the month for further discussion of this option. If this does not work out, Ecology will support the movement of the material into alternative onsite storage.

## Questions and Discussion

Ken Bracken asked if Larry could compare PFP to a Rocky Flats facility to compare what it is and what was done inside the facility. On a recent tour of the Rocky Flats facility, Ken was very impressed with what they were doing and with what resources. The manager had explained that money was saved with the method used to clean the waste to become a low level waste. Larry responded that there is an excellent proprietary solution that brings the level down. Ken also asked if Hanford is benefiting from the Rocky Flats experience. Larry responded that excess equipment and tools from that site are headed to Hanford and as many people as financially possible have been hired from Rocky Flats. DOE-HQ has provided excellent support to make this feasible.

Susan Leckband asked if the transportation route and safety requirements have been established because the waste will have to be transported through many states. Larry replied they have. The waste residues are being packaged for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in New Mexico. Waste residues are placed in an overpack container and then sent to the central waste plant. Some of the material from Hanford was part of the first shipment to WIPP. Container 3013 will follow the criteria for the special nuclear material. Pam asked if DOE has thought about taking apart the gloveboxes. Larry replied that a few have been cleaned out. Gloveboxes are modified on a regular basis and this type of work has been done before.

Sky Bradley asked for a comparison of Savannah River and Yucca Mountain. Larry replied that Yucca Mountain is the repository for spent nuclear fuel. One of the initiatives is to reduce the amount of money spent on safeguards, so the material had to be consolidated. Since Savannah River has an ongoing plutonium mission, it was designated as one of the storage areas. Just under 2300 stainless steel containers of material will be shipped from Hanford to Savannah River. These will eventually be sent to Yucca Mountain or will be placed in a form useable in the reactors.

## Spent Nuclear Fuels

Steve Veitenheimer, DOE-RL, briefly reviewed the progress on the Spent Nuclear Fuels Project. Significant accomplishments have been completed:

- Fuel Transfer System (FTS) commercial operation began on November 25, 2002.
- 957 metric tons of fuel have been completed.
- Multi-canister overpack (MCO) welding has started. Scrap processing readiness assessment was completed in April and processing began in May.
- 1252 metric tons of fuel was removed from the basins and placed in safe dry storage.

The one “thorn in the side” has been the sludge removal from the basins.

Spent Nuclear Fuels production is ahead of the baseline. The fuel transfer system is up and operating and, while this is a bit behind the contractor’s target baseline, it is on target to meet the TPA deadline. The deadline to remove all fuel from both basins by July 1, 2004 should be met. Transition to 24-7 operation will begin this month.

The deadline for the sludge water system was December 31, 2002 and this deadline was missed. Construction and construction acceptance testing of the K East Sludge Waste System was completed on March 4, 2003. The project operationally paused on April 27, 2003 after the contractor operational readiness review was completed in the beginning of April. Recovery plans have been implemented to address procedural deficiencies, technical basis deficiencies, and readiness preparation adequacy. The projected start date is in July of this year. DOE-RL does not believe the milestone for sludge removal from K East is in jeopardy.

As of June 2, 2003 there are 27 MCOs scheduled to weld and N stamp. Since June 2, 2003 40 MCOs have been welded and stamped. The Spent Nuclear Fuels Project is ahead of schedule by 13 MCOs and 25 days.

The contractor readiness assessment for scrap processing was completed on April 24, 2003. The first can was washed and sorted on May 24, 2003 and the results are being evaluated.

## **Regulator Perspective**

Fred Jamison, Ecology, stated that Ecology is working towards a resolution on the sludge issue. Some good discussions have been held and while there is no final resolution, significant progress is being made. Since the ultimate completion date for the project will remain the same, Ecology is comfortable with the sludge milestone being extended. A lot of fuel is being moved and the contractor deserves kudos for this.

## **Questions/discussion**

Bob Parks asked where the sludge will go after it is removed. Steve stated it would be stored in interim storage at T plant. Bob went on to ask what will happen when the work is completed in 2004? Norm Voyer, project manager, commented they believe with a little effort, the contractor can align its milestone's end dates with DOE-RL's milestone start dates. That way workers could shift to those tasks.

Keith Smith stated he had heard rumblings about the state of the equipment. Specifically, that there were maintenance problems and concerns about the workers. Steve stated there have been several concerns related to the fuel equipment. The operators and workers are working very well together. Norm Voyer added as they look to acceleration, support craft and engineers are being added to shifts; that will help relieve the significant overtime that was needed. In terms of equipment, the new equipment has been pretty well debugged. The primary focus now is identifying where the potential breakdowns are, preparing and reviewing the work packages, and improving preventative maintenance. Two ergonomics people were brought in to suggest exercises and changes to the tools and they are trying to remind people to follow those suggestions. Keith added that he has a lot of confidence in Norm, who he believes provides great leadership.

Todd stated there had been concern over moving fuel out of both K East and West simultaneously and he would like to see a ballpark figure on how much money that approach would have saved. Todd closed by saying all these presentations were good news and based on these it would make sense to send a letter to DOE-RL about these three items.

Pam Brown developed a draft letter. Susan Leckband, Madeleine Brown, Washington League of Women Voters (Regional, Citizen, & Environmental Interests), Harold Heacock, Jim Trombold, Leon Swenson, and Ken Bracken all commented that it is a good letter. The Board approved the letter. It will be cc'd to Jessie Roberson, Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environmental Management.

## **Integrated Safety Management System Panel**

Keith Smith, chair of the Health, Safety and Environmental Protection Committee, introduced this agenda item. The purpose is to illustrate how the Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS) and the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) complement each other. About 10 – 15 years ago behavior-based safety systems were brought to the Hanford site. Union and management employees went to Chicago to learn about these types of programs from the petrochemical industry. One of the terms used was Voluntary Protection Program (VPP), which previously had been instituted by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). With the occurrence of fatalities, the unions sat down with the site management, DOE and contractors to develop both a top-down safety system as well as an employee-based system. However, safety did not appear to truly be in the hearts of the management. In 1995, the Defense Nuclear Safety Board (DNSFB) proposed ISMS. This was exactly the type of program the union had hoped for, as it integrated safety into the job and reflected the way business was done. The major concept of ISMS is the integration of good safety practices into all the work DOE does.

DOE decided to build that recommendation into its policies. This policy was to guide the implementation of ISMS across the entire complex. The site's responsibility is to develop the program at their site. The ISMS is a circular system, the whole system is needed to keep it going.

The other program was the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP). There are five elements to this program:

1. Management leadership
2. Employee involvement



3. Worksite analysis
4. Hazard prevention and control
5. Safety and environmental health

VPP complements ISMS.

Keith then introduced the members of the panel, who each shared some of their thoughts on these programs. Ed Parsons, DOE-RL, stated his enthusiasm about ISMS and the concept. During the time period of 1999 and 2000, DOE was trying to nail down conceptually what it wanted to achieve with ISMS and was trying to promote this to the workforce and contractors. Part of this was to initiate a concept of what these programs mean to DOE and what they should mean to the contractor. This is a two-part system.

1. DOE role – ISMS objectives, principles, and functions
2. Contractor role – ISMS mechanisms, responsibilities, and implementation

ISMS is referred to as a system rather than a program because a safety program typically focuses on a functional area. What ISMS is trying to accomplish is a focus on the larger picture, not only at the activity and task level but at all levels. This has applications in the performance based contract mechanisms.

The objective of ISM is to integrate safety and environmental safety and health (ES&H) into management and work practices at all levels. The hope from this is that missions are accomplished while protecting the public, the worker, and the environment.

In answer to the question how does VPP fit into ISMS, VPP is the key indicator of worker involvement. Worker involvement has been the key to the successes achieved at Hanford. Recognition through VPP is used as a strong feedback mechanism.

There are other programs, which are important to the success of ISMS. These programs include:

- As Low As Reasonably Allowable (ALARA) radiological
- Nuclear safety
- Environmental Management Systems
- International Organization for Standardization standard for Environmental Management Systems (ISO 14001)

The contractor's requirements in ISMS are to promote the integration of ES&H into work planning and execution. If the contractor does not meet the ES&H standards, DOE reserves the right to take fees away. The contractor is also expected to provide DOE with an annual update on the ISM process. The contractor is expected to evaluate its performance and note weaknesses. DOE also does its own internal assessments and collects its own statistics. The contractors are provided this information and must inform DOE how these numbers will be improved in the future.

DOE completes a similar evaluation for its own processes. ISMS is viewed as part of the oversight process. On a quarterly basis, DOE compiles data and analyzes it. Recommendations are made based on this information. The goal is to have continuous improvement and expansion of the program. This is the mainstay of how performance expectations are set.

Rob Barr, DOE-ORP, had a few comments on ISMS. This was first brought forward in 1995 as a result of a DNSFB initiative. ISMS was needed because there was no standardized process. Work was not being performed consistently for every application. Prior to 1995, the thought was the safety organization owned the safety program instead of all employees being responsible for safety. An integrated program was designed to provide all the involved parties ownership in the program. This is not to say it is a foolproof system and that there will not be any issues with the implementation of the process. With the new system, when the hazards of the job are considered, there is a standard way to analyze the performance. The worker is the key to this process because feedback from the worker is needed to make it work.

Keith introduced John Jeskey who is the head of the union safety representatives. John Jeskey introduced the other members of the panel and described the basis for the development of ISMS. In 1996 when the

new contractor took over, the union and DOE wanted someone from the union body to address safety concerns. At that time, there were an average of 250-300 grievances per year. These on average cost the contractor \$20,000 each. Now there is a greater effort put forth to mediate settlements. This new method results in large financial and timesavings. Most of the concerns are minor and every attempt is made to address these in the field before they become a large problem. The addition of these programs has brought a culture change to the site. The workers now have the ISM rules to back them up and the contractor is supposed to be following those. The workers can now speak to managers about their safety concerns. The program has brought great improvements from the situation in the 1990s.

Joe Rodriguez, CHG safety representative, stated that because there are representatives from each of the different work units, there is a large knowledge base. There is a partnership now between all involved parties to remedy some of the issues. Joe briefly highlighted some of the activities the company is working on. The acceleration program made it necessary to restructure the management team and to some extent the whole organization, so many people are employed at new jobs. The important focus during this time is how to stay safe. The two CH2M Hill safety representatives meet weekly with the vice-presidents and senior management to resolve any issues. A self-assessment is also completed to define any areas that need attention. The safety councils were restructured from six members to four; however, the proper people are still on board to make sure all employees are represented. Several people have visited the tank farms to see how the work is done, including a toxicologist. New equipment has been purchased to make the work environment a safer place after reviewing the comments from the visitors. A vapor solution team, which is made up of management, different craft employees, and experts, was developed to work through issues as they arise. The team strives to find the proper people to answer questions to ensure the answers are correct.

Jay Wheatly, Bechtel, commented that a few years ago many of the safety issues were not getting resolved. He makes a point to go on weekly walks around the site to see what is going on. He believes the employees have bought into VPP. There is now site-wide representation, which is an improvement. There is now an atmosphere that promotes teamwork. A few years ago it seemed as though there were issues not getting resolved.

Jess Hinman, Bechtel Project Safety Manager, reiterated that everyone on the site works as a team. Everyone comes from different companies and different scopes of work but they are all committed to protecting safety, health, and the environment. There are opportunities for improvement in reducing employee exposure, injury, and illness. Safety is taken seriously through all facets of work and life. Bechtel has been involved with VPP for a number of years but has only recently applied for star status. A survey completed during this application process found that:

- 98% of the employees support the program
- 100% believe safety is a value
- 94% of respondents believed a 0 accident rate is achievable

Clay Davis, BNI, stated that safety is a value. Priorities can be changed but safety always needs to be the top concern. The second tenant is that safety needs to be installed as a personal value for each individual. The safety programs at Hanford have been developed further than the programs of any other site. ISMS started as a program in the construction industry in Alabama. Many people originally said programs such as ISMS would cost too much money and would extend the construction schedules. However, the program worked. The appropriate controls were put in place for safety and to predict what would go correctly or incorrectly. The bottom line is the program is trying to accomplish zero accidents. The concept is to send the workers home safe every evening.

The team worked 9,687,000 hours before the job suffered a lost work injury. Currently, the team has completed 61 days without an incident. 47% of all days worked have been done without a first aid case, environmental problem or any other incident. Of course, this can be improved.

Phil Williams, SETO program, stated that if trends are seen in the workplace as far as incidents, analysis is provided and the SETO committee will provide a solution. The SETO program allows workers the opportunity to come in and speak. The people on the committee actually work in the field. This is

something the craft employees have never had the opportunity to do before. Additionally, there has never been such an aggressive safety program at the site. SETO has produced a lot of ideas and they are proud of those. All the different crafts are involved and willing to work together for safety. Their ideas are taken back to the safety committee for further suggestions. If the concern is behavioral in nature, it is addressed right away; however, no names or craft indications are ever used since the purpose is not to point fingers but rather to ensure the safety trend. The management has given SETO the right to do this and the power to enforce it. Any member on the SETO team can sit down with a site manager and talk over concerns. From the craft point of view, many have never worked in a situation where safety is such a concern; production is always a factor on any job but safety is made to be the number one concern.

Susan Eberlein, CH2MHill, thanked the safety representatives for all of their work. She emphasized that worker involvement is what makes ISMS and VPP work. These programs have made a real difference at CHG. The management team understands what the workers concerns are. In the past few years, the program has become entrenched in the company and the safety numbers have improved.

Dave Jackson, Fluor, stated when he first came to Hanford, it was a very fractioned and polarized site. There was a great deal of strife between management and employees. ISMS and VPP have brought a win-win approach to dealing with issues on the site. While there are still struggles and some pockets of resistance, issues are now put on the table to talk over. ISMS and VPP on the Hanford site are working well. People at the site now see working injury free as a possibility.

Susan Leckband commented that she understands how ISMS and VPP work and, it is clear that they have been successful. It is clear DOE is pushing towards having fixed price contracting. How are ISMS requirements brought down not just on paper but personally to the subcontractors? Susan Eberlein responded that the vice-president who has prime contact with the contractor ensures the safety standards are met. The contract will be ended if the safety expectations are not met. The subcontractors must use all of the site's safety requirements. DOE works with the workers in the field to ensure that the expectations are being met. The view is that every contractor is part of DOE and must fully participate in all DOE programs. A large subcontractor can use its own program as long as it is as stringent as DOE's programs or more so.

Norma Jean Germond stated the Board has been delighted to hear about the progress at the site in regards to safety standards. However, is there a safety conscious work environment? It seems as though there is even for the short-term worker. Do employees feel free to call for a stop to work or is there hesitation to do this? John Jeskey stated that if an employee observes an unsafe work condition it is a personal decision over whether or not to stop work. He has not heard of a situation where an employee has been scared to call off work. When a stop work has been called, that decision has been backed up. There are times when people don't want to be involved with the stop work process, but whenever possible it is preferable to have the workers involved. Clay Davis added that the latitude has been given to call a stop work whenever needed. Because there are people who do not want to do this, it can be done anonymously through several available avenues.

Phil Williams stated it is important that each employee look out for everyone else. Many employees who are hesitant to approach management will talk to a safety representative. The SETO team may also be contacted, as they are craft persons. What makes the system work is the personal interaction on the construction site.

Jim Trombold thanked all of the panelists for attending today's meeting. It is very useful to have this information shared. The education challenges of teaching workers how to handle possible exposures can be hard to remedy. Susan Eberlein commented this is a difficult area to train because while it is not tangible, it is very dangerous. However, though it has taken a long time, she believes that Hanford has one of the best-educated work forces. It is important to have the workers involved in all aspects so they know what is taking place on the site. The employees who work with radiological materials show a great deal of ownership of their knowledge of the hazard. They are not hesitant to stop work.

Phil Williams stated that quarterly due diligence surveys are being conducted. There has been great success in getting the craftsman the right information at the correct level. It is often much easier to teach a well-trained craftsman about radiological controls and processes than it is to teach an engineer. Workers must be cognizant of changes in the process as they work. It is important to keep the workers informed.

Jay Wheatley stated the old-timers developed the new safety information disseminated to the new employees. At HAMMER, the trainers who provide the radiation training are the same people who built the plants.

John Jeskey stated that radiation and worker respect of radiation are not big problems on the site. The biggest issue currently is the chemicals present in the tank farm. An attempt is being made to educate the workforce and to adapt the safety training to help the workers on the job.

Tim Takaro thanked the panelists for attending. One of the committee's concerns has been the impact of the accelerated cleanup on the workers – the increased work may possibly increase exposures. Are there incentives for working safely? Dave Jackson responded that acceleration does have challenges. The fortitude of ISMS and VPP is measured by the responses to incidents. The fact these programs are still around and viable during acceleration is a testimony to the workers. All the involved parties place a very high value on safety. The workforce helps to make the decisions such as what part of the process can be removed while still performing fuel movement safely. When the parties agree on a path forward it is more likely to be accomplished.

Jess Hinman added that safety would not be compromised to meet a performance incentive. A number of recognition programs are in place so any person on the job can recognize someone else for a positive safety performance action. Success is also shared through awards given by the Alliance Committee, which is a worker and management committee set up to work through issues. There are four criteria for these awards:

- 100% 0 lost workday cases
- Reportable rate of less than 1.5
- Individual performance
- Score given by DOE at the end of the year

Each employee can receive up to 500 dollars for meeting these goals. This program has been in place for 4-5 years and is tied to performance and expectations.

Clay Davis stated that BNI has the same set up so that employees and managers can meet on a regular basis. There are also on the spot rewards that are monetary or gift certificates. New challenges are continually brought forward for employees to meet. The current challenge is to go 100 days without an OSHA reportable accident.

Phil Williams stated that because a commitment has been made to a uniform process for completing work, acceleration is not much of an issue. Factors such as delivery of materials keep construction within a certain pace. Currently, the challenge of acceleration is being met.

John Jeskey commented acceleration is different at the Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council (HAMTC), where the work is different every day and there is not a trained workforce that is used to this. As a result, there are more issues such as increased small injuries and radiation incidents. However, attempts are being made to learn new ways of dealing with this situation. New employees have been brought in from other sites where work such as that in the tank farms has been done before. Instead of telling the workers to be safe, now the safety rules and precautions are reviewed in great detail. A similar type of situation exists at the K basins. It is imperative that there is communication on what can be done differently or improved. Since acceleration, additional meetings between the presidents, vice-presidents, and safety representatives have helped to address some of the issues.

Rob Barr noted that acceleration does not mean the workers in the field are working twice as fast. Acceleration is achieved two ways:

1. By removing the items which slow progress such as accidents
2. By promoting innovation and more efficient work patterns.

### **Questions**

Ken Bracken thanked the panelists for sharing their views with the Board. He stated that it is nice to hear people speak with passion and this topic warrants another discussion in the future. Acceleration will only be successful if ISMS and VPP are. After being involved with the site for thirty years, this is the first time this mix of people have been at a table all agreeing to the same things.

Wanda Munn, Benton-Franklin Council of Governments (Local Government Interests), commented the panelists have performed an invaluable service by attending today's meeting. The intelligence, competence, and devotion to safety and the understanding of what safety means, is counter to the public's perception of the Hanford workforce. The only unfortunate thing is the limited audience for this discussion.

Keith Smith noted that fifteen years ago, safety was viewed as a barrier to the completion of work.

Mike Schlender, DOE-RL, stated the panel represents a tremendous resource to DOE. The job could not be completed without this resource. The nature of the work is changing all the time and the issues being faced in this cleanup are unique. ISMS and VPP allow these issues to be addressed as time goes on. This product is very pleasing and it is enjoyable to go to the zero accident meetings every month. Hanford cleanup is risky work and the workers should be advising on how the work should be done because they do it and they know best how it should be done.

Keith Smith closed the panel and thanked EnviroIssues and Barb Wise for their help in preparing the panel.

### **Feedback on the Worker Panel**

Ken stated a follow up from the same group in six months would be interesting.

Debra McBaugh, Health, suggested the Board write a thank you letter to the participants.

Madeleine suggested the HSEP committee take an ISMS tour. Pam added the Board should attend a pre-job meeting, which is where the work for the day is assigned as well as the necessary safety procedures for that work. Dennis agreed this would be a good idea.

Tony asked if a cost benefit analysis has been completed on these programs. Keith stated the contractors and DOE believe they are saving money but he is unsure if a study has been completed. Norm also requested a cost benefit analysis, especially for the Waste Treatment Plant. Marla Marvin and Greg Jones will see if something is available.

Susan suggested a little tighter agenda would have been helpful; the committee should form some specific questions for the panel to answer. It would also be beneficial to hear from the exempt non-management employees.

Jim Trombold commented the panel should be held again. It is very energizing and positive to see the workers involved in the process. It would be helpful to see some case studies and to have a discussion about tank vapors.

Pam Brown noted that each time a lost work accident occurs, the president of the firm must attend the president's zero accident council to discuss what happened. The council tracks problems, analyzes why these problems are occurring, and then addresses possible solutions.

Madeleine suggested Board members attend the contractor's health and safety expositions.

### **Board Leadership Retreat**

Todd reviewed the discussion from the Board's Leadership Retreat on May 28 and 29 in Boardman, Oregon. A letter from DOE-RL and DOE-ORP asked the Board to take efficiency measures. The letter refers to a study that is incorrect in many areas and does not support the assertions made in the letter. The first matter at the retreat was to decide what to do about this letter. At this Board meeting, the hope is to get a buyoff from the Board that the general points decided on at the retreat are acceptable, then a draft letter would be written and sent out for Board comment.

The TPA agencies participated in a portion of the retreat this year. The agencies provided some ideas that were not discussed any further. These included ideas such as term limits and the issue of alternates and committee members traveling to the same meetings. These suggestions prompted the idea for an educational session with the site managers to discuss how the Board was formed, the legal requirements, and the lengthy negotiations that went into developing the board. Because of the existence of the Board, DOE has saved a great deal of money by not having to hold multiple rounds of public meetings throughout the Northwest. This is an efficient way to bring public input into the system.

While efficiencies have been made over the years, the attendees at the leadership retreat have developed a list of planned efficiencies. Todd requested the support of the members of the TPA other than DOE. The hope is to adopt the efficiencies the Board decides on at the September Board meeting.

### **Questions and Discussion**

Ken Bracken added that DOE and the regulators provided a letter listing five items to focus on in the coming fiscal year. These will be used in developing the Board's list of major issues for the coming year. Dennis Faulk, EPA, asked for clarification about what support from the regulators means. Todd explained that since the TPA agencies were the basis for the Board's development, the regulators should be asked for their opinion.

Betty asked if a response would be made to the suggestion of term limits. Todd stated that since the Board is made up of different interest groups, term limits are essentially out of the Board's control. The constituencies can be encouraged to consider term limits; however, they cannot be forced to enact them.

Tim Takaro noted in previous years, the Board has relied on technical expertise from outside experts. This option was lost during budget cuts several years ago. It would be helpful to have this help for discussions such as supplemental technologies. The option of available grants should be explored.

Bill Kinsella stated the Board must to be careful not to suggest that the HAB is a substitute for other public involvement. Betty Tabutt reiterated that the HAB does not substitute for public involvement but saves money by keeping the public appraised.

Maynard Plahuta, City of Richland (Local Government Interests), asked to what management level the educational session would reach. Todd stated it would be for Keith Klein and Roy Schepens. At the retreat, it was noted that the agencies did not have an appreciation for how the Board was formed. Ken Bracken stated he agrees to the concept of an educational session; however, it should be kept short so as not to dissuade the site managers from attending.

Jim Trombold stated the term "cost avoidance" should not be used. The Board is as cost effective as any dollar spent in the DOE budget. When DOE has followed the advice given by the Board, it has proved very valuable.

Ken Bracken asked if it is possible to get a copy of the TPA agencies' letter on issues for the upcoming year. Marla Marvin, DOE-RL, stated that this letter is not official yet, but will be released in September. This was an agreement among the agencies about what to work on, but issues will be added and DOE-ORP has not added their topics yet.

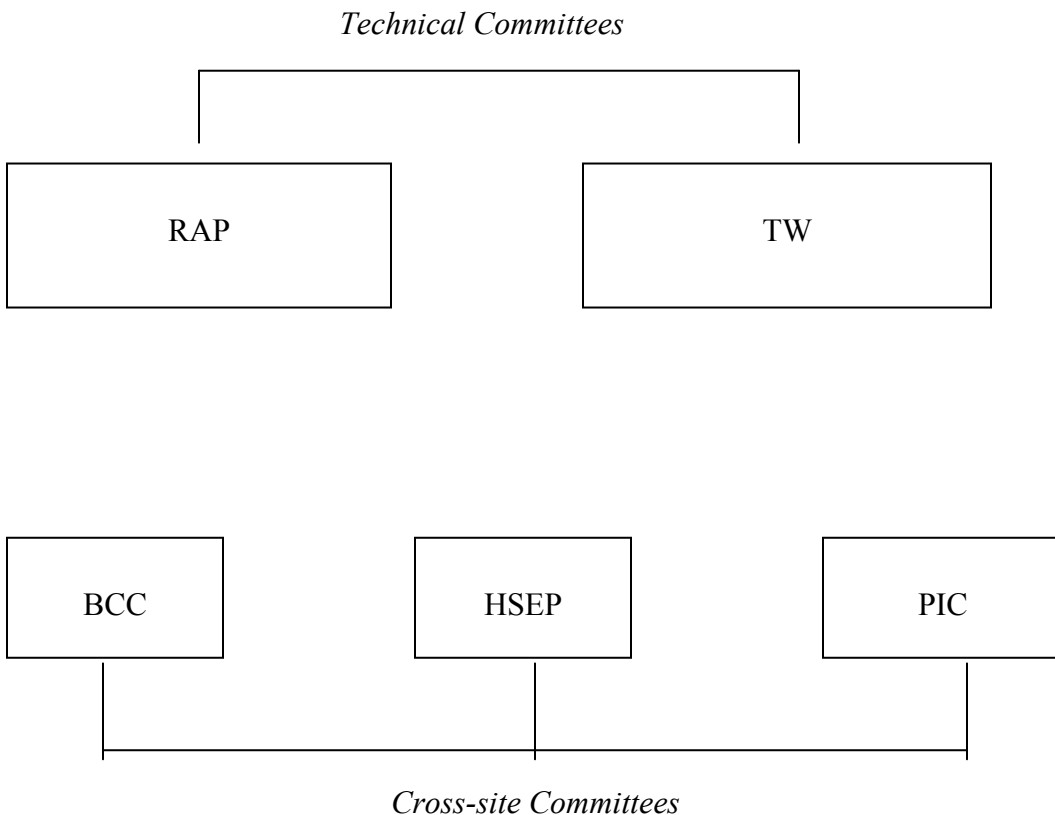
Penny stated that many items would be coming out over e-mail in the next few months. Every attempt will be made to keep e-mail traffic as succinct and well titled as possible. She asked that people please take time over the summer to read these e-mails.

### **Proposed Efficiencies for the Board**

Todd reported that attendees at the leadership retreat are taking seriously DOE's request for efficiencies. While a lot of fat has been cut from the budget over the last few years, the leadership group was still willing to see what more could be done. Several options to increase efficiency have been proposed by the leadership group. These include:

### **Committee Structure**

Noting the amount of strife the last time the committees were restructured, Todd noted that this is not time for a revolution but for evolution. The goal will be to build on the successes of the Committee of the Whole and joint committee meetings. In response to DOE's new contracting approach, it made sense to have the joint meeting last week with the Budgets and Contracts Committee and the Tank Waste Committee. The committees will continue to respond to the agencies' desire for a topical focus instead of piece-mealing topics to different committees.



This new structure will not change the status of the committee but rather the work scope. The process to put this new structure into play is as follows:

- Cross-site committees would join with the specific technical committees to discuss technical issues.
- Cross-site committees still reserve the right to meet on their own when site-wide issues arise.

## **Committee Calls**

While the current committee call system has helped to reduce the number of committee meetings, there are many complaints over the number of calls. The goal is to reduce the number of calls and to increase attendance on those calls. Instead of having placeholders to presume there will be a call, the bias will now be against having a call. Unless notification is received that there is a call, Board members can assume there is not a call. Committee chairs will determine if there needs to be a call. If a call is needed, an e-mail announcing the call and identifying the need for agency participation will be sent out. There is a feeling that changing this process is risky because the current system does work so well. For this new process to work, the following are needed:

- Individual commitment by committee chairs, as much of the new process relies on the leadership.
- Committee chairs must ensure there is more clarity in requests to issue managers.
- Efficiencies in the work plan.
- Respond point by point to DOE's responses.

## **Board Meetings**

There will now be five Board meetings instead of six. The one caveat will be that if a sixth meeting is needed, it will be held. One non-Tri-Cities meeting will be dropped. The schedule proposed for the fiscal year 2004 is:

Nov. 2003	Portland
Feb. 2004	Tri-Cities
April 2004	Tri-Cities
June 2004	Tri-Cities
Sept. 2004	Seattle

## **Questions and Discussion**

Todd asked if it is acceptable to the Board to plan five meetings with a sixth if there is a need for it. He noted that there is currently a September 2003 meeting in Seattle and then October 2003 in Portland and then three months off. He suggested moving the October meeting to November to close that gap. The location schedule is not open for change.

Tim commented he had graphed out the rate of change in the number of meetings. The graph indicated that by 2011, there would be zero meetings so the Board is right on track.

Bill Kinsella asked if the Board meetings always have to be in the first week of the month. Todd responded that past attempts to change this did not work.

The Board agreed to move the October meeting to November and will attempt to get out of its October hotel contract. The Board also agreed to the reduction of scheduled Board meetings to five.

## **Administrative**

There are two suggestions to reduce administrative costs, both of which would affect EnviroIssues. The first idea is to reduce the cost of the local office by relocating it in the Federal building. There is general acknowledgement that the staff in the local office is very helpful and that Board members like to receive information there. The second suggestion is to no longer have a note taker at the committee meetings, instead only capturing important points and commitments.

## **Questions and Discussion**

Leon Swenson (Public At Large) has found the notes from the committee meetings to be exceptionally helpful to understand the background of the meeting and the commitments.

Bob Larson commented the Port of Benton might be able to offer an office. Todd stated the intent is not to lose the service but to cut the cost.



Norma Jean Germond stated the notes are very important because a clear focus on the chosen actions is needed. Unless the commitments are captured, not having notes might cause problems. Doug Huston clarified that commitments will be captured; however, the details will not be captured word for word. Norm Dyer asked if there would be a cost savings if a committee member took the notes.

Debra McBaugh commented it is advantageous to be able to give the notes to people who were unable to attend the meetings.

Penny explained that currently a notetaker is brought to each committee meeting in addition to the facilitator. The notetaker then develops a rough draft that the facilitator edits and distributes. The capturing of commitments and actions always needs to be verified so the facilitators always make note of those themselves. What would be lost would be the tracking of dialogue, summaries of the presentations, and the summaries of the regulators' presentations.

Max Power echoed Debra McBaugh's comment. A lot of information exchange occurs in the committee meetings and it is helpful for the staff members who were not there to have the notes. Ecology can attempt to share some of the note-taking load. While Ecology staff do not take extensive notes, they can support any arrangement that is made.

Leon commented that it is very difficult to both take notes and participate in the meeting. The extensive notes enable those who have to miss a meeting to function with the committee.

Bill Kinsella asserted since there is so much concern, this suggestion does not belong in a response to DOE.

Ken Bracken stated he does not reach the same conclusion. This is an issue of what members would like to have versus what they need to have. While it is nice to have the notes, the Board is in a situation where it is being asked for efficiencies. While this does not have to be offered, he would like the Board to look at this suggestion in a positive way of what is needed versus what is liked.

Jim Trombold stated that eliminating the notes would in part negate the importance of the committees' discussions. It is a weakness to say the ideas of the committees will not be recorded.

Shelley Cimon commented the Board has taken on a staggering amount of work. To be asked to debate spare change is ridiculous. The Board is as lean as it can be.

Dennis Faulk commented the notes are a great educational tool and are extremely valuable.

Todd stated the elimination of notetaking would not be one of the proposed efficiencies.

### **Committee Reports**

Doug Huston gave a brief report on the Tank Waste Committee's work. At the meeting on May 22, a letter addressing Technetium-99 was drafted to DOE-ORP. The committee discussed the effects of the stop work order and worked on advice regarding TRU waste in the tanks. The committee does not anticipate another meeting until August.

Pam Brown stated the River and Plateau Committee would meet on August 11. The committee has been asked to look at what is happening with the canyon disposition initiative while focusing on U canyon. The committee believes it has a more manageable year ahead.

Amber Waldref, Heart of America Northwest (Regional citizen, Environmental and Public Interest Organizations), reported that the Public Involvement Committee has taken a little break. After the April HAB meeting it was noted a discussion is needed on DOE's commitment to public involvement. This discussion will take place before the September Board meeting. The committee was very pleased with the

participation at the meeting at Gonzaga University and would like to think about doing a similar thing at other locations.

Keith Smith stated the Health, Safety and Environmental Protection Committee has met twice this year. The major focus of the committee has been to plan today's event. The committee continues to monitor issues on the site and the lines of inquiry seem to be working well.

Harold Heacock commented the Budgets and Contracts Committee has seen a significant change in DOE's approach to the management of contract baselines. Additionally, there has been a lack of available information on the budget this year. Some of that information is now available for DOE-ORP, so the committee is proposing a meeting to discuss some of the questions the committee has. DOE-RL has budget information available, but it does not appear there will be a special meeting to discuss this. An outstanding item is the river corridor contract, which will probably not come up until the fall.

### **TPA Agency Updates**

#### ***DOE-RL***

Marla Marvin, DOE-RL, announced that DOE-RL is interested in stakeholder participation in developing the risk-based end states memo, which will be completed over the summer. The final HSW-EIS will be released sometime over the summer. Assuming the current schedule is maintained, the document will be out before September. DOE-RL has committed to shipping out two TRU containers for each brought to the site. A ramp up has taken place from receiving one container a month to receiving two. Conversely, exports have dramatically increased.

#### ***DOE-ORP***

Greg Jones, DOE-ORP, reported that new milestones are being commissioned for the WTP and tank closure demonstrations and DOE-ORP is trying to adhere to those. The first demonstration closure tank is approaching final closure. The first draft of the tank closure EIS is due in September. DOE-ORP is working diligently on exploring supplemental technology options. A major meltdown using bulk vitrification started yesterday. DOE-ORP will keep the Board informed and information regarding supplemental technology will be on the August Tank Waste Committee agenda.

#### ***Ecology***

Max Power, Ecology stated there would be a TPA change package for milestone 24. This is the milestone for the installation of groundwater monitoring wells. This change package is consistent with the new integrated groundwater strategy. This package should be released June 30, 2003 and the comment period will be open through August 13, 2003.

### **Board Business**

Possible topics for the September Board meeting are:

- DOE-ORP Baseline
- Public involvement dialogue with TPA agencies
- TPA Annual Review
- Board FY 04 work plans priorities
- Advice on the TRU waste in the tanks
- Natural Resource Trustee Council

There will be no committee meetings in June or July. It is yet to be determined which committees will meet in August. Members should assume that there will be no committee calls in June. This includes the Executive Issues group calls. It is important to stay in touch with the TPA agency representatives over the summer because they may have needs for committee meetings.

The Executive Issues group will come to consensus on the response to DOE's letter on Board efficiencies. A draft of the letter will be released to Board membership for comment.

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Attendees

**HAB Members and Alternates**

Ken Bracken, Member	Keith Smith, Member	Stuart Harris, Alternate
Pam Brown, Member	Leon Swenson, Member	Rebecca Holland, Alternate
Tom Carpenter, Member	Leon Swenson, Member	Bill Kinsella, Alternate
Shelley Cimon, Member	Betty Tabbutt, Member	Wanda Munn, Alternate
James Cochran, Member	Tim Takaro, Member	Maynard Plahuta, Alternate
Jim Curdy, Member	Jim Trombold, Member	Wade Riggsbee, Alternate
Norma Jean Germond, Member	Martin Yanez, Member	Ross Ronish, Alternate
Harold Heacock, Member	Kristy Baptiste-Eke, Alternate	Dan Simpson, Alternate
Doug Huston, Member	Allyn Boldt, Alternate	John Stanfill, Alternate
Bob Larson, Member	Sky Bradley, Alternate	Art Tackett, Alternate
Susan Leckband, Member	Antone Brooks, Alternate	Amber Waldref, Alternate
Jeff Luke, Member	Madeleine Brown, Alternate	Charles Weems, Alternate
Todd Martin, Member	Norm Dyer, Alternate	Dave Watrous, Alternate
Bob Parks, Member	Garianne Gelston, Alternate	Al Conklin, Ex-officio
Gerald Pollet, Member	Clare Gilbert, Alternate	Earl Fordham, Ex-officio

**AGENCY, CONTRACTOR, AND SUPPORT STAFF**

Mary Burandt, DOE-ORP	Jane Hedges, Ecology	Lori Fritz, Fluor
Michael Collins DOE-RL	Alisa Huckaby, Ecology	Dale McKenney, Fluor-WMP
Kevin Clarke DOE-RL	Fred Jamison, Ecology	Joe Swenson, Fluor-WMP
R. D. Hildebrandt DOE-RL	Ron Skinnarland, Ecology	Susan Eberlein, CH2M Hill
Greg Jones, DOE-ORP	Joy Turner, Ecology	Bryan Kidder, CH2M Hill
Marla Marvin, DOE-RL	Mary Anne Wuennecke, Ecology	John McDonald, CH2M Hill
Matt McCormick DOE-RL	Nancy Meyers, Bechtel Hanford	Dave Taylor, CH2M Hill
T. Erik Olds, DOE-ORP	Pam Doctor, Bechtel Hanford	W. H. Pettigrew, CH2M Hill
Andrea Powell DOE-RL	Clay Davis, BNI	Joe Rodriguez, CH2M Hill
Larry Romine DOE-RL	Dale Gregory, BHI	Dennis Taylor, CH2M Hill
Yvonne Sherman, DOE-RL	Suzanne Heaston, BNI	Kim Ballinger, Navarro
Roy Schepens, DOE-ORP	Sue Kuutz, BNI	Liana Herron, EnviroIssues
Steve Veitenheimer DOE	Stephen Walter, BNI-WTP	Tammie Holm, EnviroIssues
Steve Wiegman, DOE-ORP	Phil Williams, BNI-WTP	Lynn Lefkoff, EnviroIssues
Craig Cameron, EPA	Dick Wilde, Fluor Hanford	Penny Mabie, EnviroIssues
Dennis Faulk, EPA	Barbara Wise, Fluor	Sharon Braswell, Nuvotec/DOE-ORP
Michael Gearheard, EPA	Steven Maki, Fluor	Mike Priddy, WDOH
Michelle Anderson-Moore, Ecology	Karen Welsh, Fluor	Terry Traub, PNNL
Shawna Berven, Ecology	John Jesky, FH-HAMTC	Janice Parthree, PNNL
Rick Bond, Ecology		

**MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC**

Joyce Olson, Congressman Doc Hastings	Mary McBride, Senator Patty Murray	Jennifer Slagle, GAP
Bellamy Pailthorp, KPLU-News		John Stang, Tri-City Herald